

or admission as a lawful permanent resident on another basis under the INA.

Subparagraph (F): provides for the removal from the United States, of any alien subject to the five-year limitation if the alien violates the provisions of this paragraph, or if the alien is found to be removable or inadmissible under applicable provisions of the INA.

Subparagraph (G): provides the Attorney General with the authority to grant a waiver of the five-year limitation in certain extraordinary situations where the Attorney General finds that the alien would suffer exceptional and extremely unusual hardship were such conditions not waived. The benefits of this provision would be unavailable to a person who has violated the terms and conditions of his or her permanent resident status, such as an alien who has engaged in the unauthorized employment.

Subparagraph (H): provides for the expiration of limitations after five years.

Subparagraph (I): provides for not more than two five-year extensions, as necessary, of the employment-based immigrant visa programs of this paragraph, with respect to workers in legitimate businesses in the tourism industry. This provision is designed to ensure that there be a sufficient number of workers available to fill positions in the tourism industry after the transition period ends. The subparagraph also permits a single five-year extension for legitimate businesses in other industries. The provisions are explained more fully under the discussion of Committee Amendments.

Subsection (e): provides further detail regarding nonimmigrant investor visas.

Subsection (f): provides further detail regarding persons lawfully admitted into the CNMI under local law.

Subsection (g): provides travel restrictions for certain applicants for asylum.

Subsection (h): deals with the effect of these provisions on other law.

Subsection (i): provides that no time spent by an alien in the CNMI in violation of CNMI law would count toward admission and is self-explanatory.

Subsection (j): provides a one-time grandfather for certain long-term employees and is more fully discussed in the section of the Report describing the Committee Amendment.

Section 2, subsection (b): provides for three conforming amendments to the INA.

Section 2, subsection (c): provides for technical assistance to specifically charge the Secretary of Commerce to provide technical assistance to encourage growth and diversification of the local economy and the Secretary of Labor to provide assistance to recruit, train, and hire persons authorized to work in the U.S.

Section 2, subsection (d): provides administrative authority for the Departments of Justice and Labor to implement the statute.

Section 2, subsection (e): provides for a report to Congress.

Section 2, subsection (f): limits the number of alien workers present in the CNMI prior to the transition program effective date.

Section 2, subsection (g): authorizes appropriations.

### CONDEMNING DRIVE HUNTS

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the inhumane and unnecessary annual slaughter of small cetaceans, including Dall's porpoise, the bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin, false killer whales, pilot whales, the striped dolphin, and the spotted dolphin, by Japan's drive fishery.

Drive hunts are run by fishers who use scare tactics to herd, chase, and corral the animals into shallow waters where they are trapped and then killed or hauled off live to be sold into captivity. The overexploitation of these highly social and intelligent animals for decades has resulted in the serious decline, and in some cases, the commercial extinction, of these species.

On April 7, 2005, I introduced Senate Resolution 99 to help end this inhumane and unnecessary practice and urged participating countries to stop the brutal treatment of these animals. Fishers have killed small cetaceans along the coastlines of Japan for centuries with no regard for the humanness or sustainability of the hunt. Currently, up to 20,000 small cetaceans of several species are killed in Japanese drive and harpoon hunts each year. In the last two decades, more than 400,000 have been slaughtered in Japan alone.

The cruelty endured by dolphins and whales caught in drive hunts is immense. Aboard motorized boats, drive hunt fishers loudly bang metal pipes over the side of their boats to disorient the animals and drive them toward shore where they are trapped by nets and stabbed with long knives, usually just behind the blowhole or across the throat. Many of the animals eventually die from blood loss and hemorrhagic shock or their spinal cord is severed.

Today, the Humane Society of the United States/Humane Society International, Animal Welfare Institute, and Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society are joining with concerned citizens throughout this country and around the world to gather in peaceful demonstrations to express their concern for the welfare of these animals. I, too, join them in condemning these brutal and senseless hunts.

### TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JAMES DEANDA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this afternoon I would like to take a moment to mark the passing of a great American—Judge James DeAnda. Judge DeAnda died of cancer on September 7, 2006, at the age of 81. He was appointed to the Federal bench by President Jimmy Carter in 1979 and served as judge on the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas until his retirement in 1992. Before his distinguished tenure as a Federal trial judge, James DeAnda was a tireless civil rights advocate with what has become known as a “voracious appetite for justice.”

Born in Houston, TX, James DeAnda was the son of Mexican immigrants. He attended Texas A&M University and served in the U.S. Marines during World War II before graduating from the University of Texas Law School in 1950, when there were only a handful of Hispanic law students. James DeAnda returned to Houston after graduation, but he had difficulty finding work because White law firms refused to hire a

Hispanic lawyer. Not one to be discouraged, James DeAnda joined another Hispanic lawyer to form a legal practice dedicated to representing Hispanic Americans.

In one of his earliest cases, James DeAnda was a member of the four-person legal team behind *Hernandez v. Texas*, 1954, the first case tried by Mexican American attorneys before the U.S. Supreme Court. In *Hernandez*, the Supreme Court overturned the murder conviction of a Hispanic man by an all-White jury and for the first time gave Hispanics status as a distinct legal classification deserving of special protection under the Constitution. This case represented a watershed moment in our civil rights history because it opened the door to voting rights, education, and employment challenges by Hispanic Americans. James DeAnda himself used this newly attained classification to fight the segregation of Hispanic children within public schools. He was involved in a number of cases including *Cisneros v. Corpus Christi Independent School District*, 1970, in which the Supreme Court extended for the first time *Brown v. the Board of Education* to Hispanics.

In 1968, James DeAnda helped found the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, MALDEF. As one of our Nation's leading Latino advocacy organizations, MALDEF played a crucial role in Judiciary Committee hearings on reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act this year. Several MALDEF leaders testified before the Senate and House committees about the continued importance of the Voting Rights Act in ensuring equal access and fair representation for minority voters. MALDEF conducted extensive studies showing the unavailability of translated voting materials and language assistance to Spanish-speaking voters, despite the legal requirement that they be provided and clearly demonstrated the need for reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act.

Judge James DeAnda inspired generations of civil rights advocates. The continuing work of the organization he helped to found, MALDEF, serves as an enduring legacy to this great American. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his family.

### GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, 70 years ago, Congress passed a resolution proclaiming that the last Sunday in September be designated as Gold Star Mother's Day. As we approach the last Sunday in September, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the Gold Star Mothers throughout the country and particularly those in the State of Colorado.

I hope that we will all take time this Sunday, September 24, to honor these mothers and fathers who have so bravely endured the loss of a son or daughter killed while serving in the Armed Forces. Colorado has lost many young